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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the ceramic heater characterized by in avoiding an exoergic resistor into a base part and processing a through tube or a non-through tube in the manufacture approach of a ceramic heater of having laid the exoergic resistor under the base part taking the radioparency photograph of a base part, checking the location of an exoergic resistor based on this radioparency photograph, and specifying a perforation location.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the ceramic heater according to claim 1 which set to the X-ray film side the field in which the terminal for supplying power to the exoergic resistor of a base part was prepared when taking said radioparency photograph.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of a ceramic heater according to claim 1 or 2 of preparing the piece of a metal in said base part, taking a radioparency photograph by using this piece of a metal as a marker, amending gap of thing and a radioparency photograph and specifying a perforation location with this marker.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to amelioration of the manufacture approach of the ceramic heater which is used for example, for semi-conductor wafer heating apparatus etc. and which laid the exoergic resistor under the base part.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the ceramic heater used for semi-conductor wafer heating apparatus etc. has taken the structure which laid the exoergic resistor 22 which consists of metallic materials, such as a tungsten and molybdenum, under the interior of the base 21 of minerals [that it is precise and gas tight], such as silicon nitride, in the shape of a spiral, as the example is shown in <u>drawing 5</u>. And while forming the terminals 23 and 24 for electric power supplies in the core and edge of the exoergic resistor 22, the through tube 26 for passing gas is formed in the predetermined location if needed from the hole 25 which is a non-through tube for setting the thermocouple for thermometries, or the heater rear face.

[0003] The ceramic heater of the structure mentioned above was conventionally manufactured by the following approaches. First, press forming of the ceramic raw materials, such as silicon nitride, is carried out, and a Plastic solid is acquired. In press forming, one half restoration of the ceramic raw material is first carried out into the female mold for press forming, and press forming of the Plastic solid used as the lower half of a base 21 is carried out. Next, the exoergic spiral-like resistor 22 which attached the metal terminals 23 and 24 by heating sticking by pressure is positioned and set on the Plastic solid, and it is filled up with a ceramic raw material. Then, it pressed using the punch and the last Plastic solid had been acquired. Next, after calcinating the acquired Plastic solid on condition that predetermined, the exoergic resistor 22 was avoided to the base 21, and the through tube 26 for passing gas from the hole 25 and heater rear face for setting the thermocouple for thermometries was formed by machining.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Although it was processed by [as recording the location of the exoergic resistor 22 at the time of shaping and avoiding the location after baking] by the manufacture approach of the conventional ceramic heater mentioned above when processing and forming a hole 25 and a through tube 26 By shifting from the location which the exoergic resistor 22 was recording according to the burning shrinkage at the

time of baking, and deformation of the heating element at the time of press forming, getting to know the location of the exoergic resistor 22 from record, and avoiding it, even if a line carries out hole processing, hole location assignment For gap of a ****, the exoergic resistor 22 was sometimes plentifully cut at the time of processing, and there was a problem out of which many defectives come.

[0005] The purpose of this invention tends to solve the technical problem mentioned above, and tends to offer the manufacture approach of the ceramic heater which cutting of the exoergic resistor prepared in the interior on the occasion of hole processing after baking of a ceramic heater does not generate at all.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In avoiding an exoergic resistor into a base part and processing a through tube or a non-through tube, the manufacture approach of the ceramic heater of this invention is characterized by taking the radioparency photograph of a base part, checking the location of an exoergic resistor based on this radioparency photograph, and specifying a perforation location in the manufacture approach of a ceramic heater of having laid the exoergic resistor under the base part.

[0007]

[Function] Since the radioparency photograph of a base part with which the exoergic resistor of a ceramic heater is embedded for every ceramic heater takes and the location of an exoergic resistor is checking based on this radioparency photograph in case hole processing to the ceramic heater after baking carries out, it can ask for the location of the actual exoergic resistor after baking also including location gap of the exoergic resistor 22 by the burning shrinkage of the ceramic base at the time of the deformation and baking at the time of press forming in the configuration which mentioned above. As a result, cutting of the exoergic resistor at the time of hole processing can be made for there to be nothing. In addition, in order to lose the delicate gap generated at the time of radioparency photography, when it sets to an X-ray film side the field in which the terminal was prepared on the occasion of X photography or is used for positioning of the piece of a metal, since assignment of a location that a hole should be opened more certainly can be performed, it is desirable.

[8000]

[Example] <u>Drawing 1</u> is a flow chart for explaining an example of the manufacture approach of the ceramic heater of this invention. First, according to the conventional approach, the Plastic solid of the ceramic heater which laid the exoergic resistor under the interior of the base made from the ceramics by press forming is acquired. Next, the acquired Plastic solid is calcinated by the same approach as the conventional approach. Next, the radioparency photograph of the baking object after baking is taken. It is desirable when the field in which the terminal was prepared at the time of this photography is set to an X-ray film side. As radioparency photography equipment, the industrial use transparency X photography equipment marketed from the former can be used.

[0009] Since the generation source of an X-ray is the point light source, the X-ray film photograph (negative: by drawing 2, in order to consider as a drawing, black and white are reversed and shown) which shows an example to <u>drawing 2</u> photoed in radioparency photography equipment becomes larger than thing. The gap with thing and the image on a

photograph is so large that the distance from a core becomes large. Therefore, the gap at the time of photography can be amended by sticking the piece of a metal on a heater edge as a marker before radioparency photography, carrying out the contraction copy of the photograph after photography, and making it in agreement [the marker of thing and the marker on a photograph]. then, the amended copy image -- the transparence sheet for OHP -- imprinting -- this -- a ceramic heater top -- sticking -- an exoergic resistor's existence location -- checking -- a hole -- a vacancy processing location is specified. Perforation processing was performed according to this assignment, and the final ceramic heater has been obtained.

[0010] <u>Drawing 3</u> (a) and (b) show the configuration of an example of the ceramic heater which carried out after [baking] perforation processing of an example of a Plastic solid and this Plastic solid of a ceramic heater of this invention, respectively. In addition, in the cross section shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, although it should not stand in a line in the shape of a straight line mutually in the cross section cut since an exoergic resistor was a spiral-like, the cross section of an exoergic resistor is drawn on the straight line for convenience here. Moreover, although there is also neither a terminal and a through tube nor a non-through tube on the same cross section in many cases, it is drawing on the same cross section for convenience.

[0011] The Plastic solid of the ceramic heater of this invention shown in <u>drawing 3</u> (a) has the same structure as the conventional Plastic solid, and has taken the structure which laid the exoergic resistor 2 which consists of metallic materials, such as a tungsten and molybdenum, under the interior of the base 1 of minerals [that it is precise and gas tight], such as silicon nitride, in the shape of a spiral. Moreover, in the phase of a Plastic solid, while forming the metal terminals 3 and 4 for electric power supplies in the core and edge of an exoergic resistor, the piece 5 of a metal which consists of high density metallic materials, such as a tungsten and molybdenum, is stuck on the edge as a marker. The ceramic heater which carried out hole processing after baking shown in <u>drawing 3</u> (b) has formed further the through tube 7 for passing gas from the hole 6 and heater rear face which are a non-through tube for setting the thermocouple for thermometries in the location which does not contact the exoergic resistor 2. These holes 6 and through tubes 7 can form only a required number if needed.

[0012] When using it in a high vacuum, in order to acquire a good degasifying property, the quality of the material of the inorganic base 1 is the precise object with which various matter cannot stick to a base front face easily, and is [0.01% or less of quality of the material] desirable. [of water absorption] Moreover, the thermal shock resistance which can bear the rapid heating and forced cooling from ordinary temperature to 1100 degrees C is called for. It is desirable to use the silicon nitride sintered compact which is the ceramics with hot high reinforcement, sialon, alumimium nitride, etc. from these points. Furthermore, the base 1 is effective when calcinating by the hotpress or the HIP method acquires a precise object.

[0013] Each <u>drawing 4</u> is drawing showing the condition at the time of the radioparency photography in this invention, and the example which shows a condition with the optimal example shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (a) to <u>drawing 4</u> (b) shows the example which is not not much good. In the example shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (a), namely, the field on which the piece 5

of a metal as a marker was stuck to the terminal 3 and 4 pans for supplying power to the exoergic resistor 2 of a base 1 Since it set to the X-ray film 12 side which receives the X-ray irradiated from the X line light source 11, Since the true terminal 3, the projected terminal 3 in the distance D1 and X-ray film 12 between four, and the distance D2 between four are mostly in agreement as shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (a), if it asks for a perforation location based on an X-ray photograph, an error will not be produced at all.

[0014] In the example shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (b), since the field where the above-mentioned terminal etc. exists was set to the field which is not an X-ray film 12 side, although the terminal 6 in a location A is in the distance of D1 from the main terminal 5, on X-ray film 12, it is projected on the location B which is in the distance of D2 from a core, and some error produces it. When distance x from X-ray film 12 to the X line light source 11 is temporarily set to 1m now and 75mm and heater height H are set to 15mm for the true distance D1 between terminals, there is relation of 2/x=D1/(x-H) of tan alpha=D, and it will be set to 2=76.1mm of D, if a numeric value will be substituted from now on and D2 is calculated. Therefore, a 1.1mm error will arise. If spacing of the exoergic spiral-like resistor 2 tends to open a hole with a diameter of 3mm by 5mm when opening a hole with about six outside terminal, if the location of a little more than 1mm hole shifts, the exoergic resistor 2 will be cut, and management with error becomes difficult compared with the example shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (a).

[0015]

[Effect of the Invention] When carrying out hole processing to the ceramic heater after baking according to this invention so that clearly from the above explanation, Since the radioparency photograph of a base part with which the exoergic resistor of a ceramic heater is embedded for every ceramic heater is taken and the location of an exoergic resistor is checked based on this radioparency photograph, Even if there is location gap of the exoergic resistor by deformation of the exoergic resistor at the time of press forming or the burning shrinkage of the ceramic base at the time of baking, it can always ask for the location of the actual exoergic resistor after baking, and as a result, cutting of the exoergic resistor at the time of hole processing can be made for there to be nothing.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the flow chart which shows an example of the manufacture approach of the ceramic heater of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing an example of the radioparency photograph in this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing an example of the ceramic heater which carried out perforation processing of an example of a Plastic solid and the Plastic solid of a ceramic heater of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the photography condition of the radioparency photograph in this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the configuration of an example of the conventional ceramic heater.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Base
- 2 Exoergic Resistor
- 3 Four Terminal
- 5 Piece of Metal
- 11 X Line Light Source
- 12 X-ray Film

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12)公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平6-76925

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)3月18日

(51) Int. Cl.

識別配号

FΙ

技術表示箇所

H05B 3/18

7913-3K

庁内發理番号

3/20

356

3/20 // H05B 3/14

B 7913-3K

審査請求 有 請求項の数3 (全4頁)

(21)出願番号

特顯平4-194088

(22)出願日

平成4年(1992)7月21日

(71)出願人 000004064

日本碍子株式会社

愛知県名古屋市瑞穂区須田町2番56号

(72)発明者 新居 裕介

愛知県名古屋市瑞穂区市丘町2丁目38番

2号 日本碍子市丘寮

(72) 発明者 牛越 隆介

愛知県半田市新宮町1丁目106番地 日

本碍子新宮アパート206号

(74)代理人 弁理士 杉村 暁秀 (外5名)

(54)【発明の名称】セラミックスヒーターの製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 セラミックスヒーターの焼成後の孔加工の際に、内部に設けられた発熱抵抗体の切断がまったく発生しないセラミックスヒーターの製造方法を提供する。

【構成】 基体部分に発熱抵抗体を埋設したセラミックスヒーターの製造方法において、基体部分に発熱抵抗体を避けて貫通孔または非貫通孔を加工するにあたり、基体部分のX線透過写真を撮影し、このX線透過写真に基づき発熱抵抗体の位置を確認して孔あけ位置を指定する。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基体部分に発熱抵抗体を埋設したセラミックスピーターの製造方法において、基体部分に発熱抵抗体を避けて貫通孔または非貫通孔を加工するにあたり、基体部分のX線透過写真を撮影し、このX線透過写真に基づき発熱抵抗体の位置を確認して孔あけ位置を指定することを特徴とするセラミックスヒーターの製造方法。

【請求項2】 前配X線透過写真を撮影する際に、基体部分の発熱抵抗体に電力を供給するための端子を設けた面をX線フィルム側にセットした請求項1配戦のセラミックスヒーターの製造方法。

【請求項3】 前配基体部分に金属片を設け、この金属片をマーカーとしてX線透過写真を撮影し、このマーカーにより、実物とX線透過写真のズレを補正し、孔あけ位置の指定を行う請求項1または2配載のセラミックスヒーターの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、例えば半導体ウェハー加熱装置等に用いられる、基体部分に発熱抵抗体を埋設したセラミックスヒーターの製造方法の改良に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、半導体ウェハー加熱装置なに用いられるセラミックスヒーターは、図 5 にその一例を要のように、空化珪素等のような緻密でガスタイトなングステン、モリブプにのの基体 2 1 の内部に、タングステン、モリブプにのの金属材料からなる発熱抵抗体 2 2 をスパイラル 状に埋むした構造をとっている。そして、発熱抵抗体 2 2 の中心とおよび端部に電力供給用の端子 2 3、2 4 を設りいるともに、必要に応じて、温度測定用の熱電対をセットするための非質通孔である孔 2 5 やヒーター裏面からガスを流すための貫通孔 2 6 を所定位置に設けている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述した従来のセラミ 50

ックスヒーターの製造方法では、孔25や貫通孔26を加工して設ける際、成形時の発熱抵抗体22の位置を配録して焼成後その位置を避けるようにして加工を行いたが、焼成時の焼成収縮およびプレス成形時の発熱の変形により、発熱抵抗体22が配録していた位置からずれてしまい、配録から発熱抵抗体22の位置を知り、それを避けて孔位置指定を行って孔加工を実施しても、上述のズレのため、発熱抵抗体22を加工時に切断してしまうことが多々あり、多数の不良品がでてしまう問題10 があった。

【0005】本発明の目的は上述した課題を解決して、セラミックスヒーターの焼成後の孔加工の際に、内部に設けられた発熱抵抗体の切断がまったく発生しないセラミックスヒーターの製造方法を提供しようとするものである。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明のセラミックスヒーターの製造方法は、基体部分に発熱抵抗体を埋設したセラミックスヒーターの製造方法において、基体部分に発熱抵抗体を避けて貫通孔または非貫通孔を加工するにあたり、基体部分のX線透過写真を撮影し、このX線透過写真に基づき発熱抵抗体の位置を確認して孔あけ位置を指定することを特徴とするものである。

[0007]

[0008]

【0009】 X線透過写真撮影装置において撮影した図

2に一例を示すX線フィルム写真(ネガ:図2では図面とするため白黒を反転して示す)は、X線の発生類が点上であるため、実物とりも大きくなる。実物と写真上の像とのズレは、中心からの距離が大き真提影を縮りにて、中心が部にX線透像の写真を縮りつて、機影後の写真を縮りつて変したので、機影をつけ、機影をつけるというにすることで、機影であることがですることができる。この後、油でしたラミックスヒーターを得ている。

【0010】図3 (a)、(b) はそれぞれ本発明のセラミックスヒーターの成形体の一例およびこの成形体を焼成後孔あけ加工したセラミックスヒーターの一例の構成を示している。なお、図3に示す断面では、発熱抵抗体はスパイラル状であるため切断された断面で互いに直線状に並ばないはずであるが、ここでは便宜上一直線上に発熱抵抗体の断面を描いている。また、端子および貫 20 通孔や非貫通孔も同一断面上にないことが多いが便宜上同一断面に描いている。

【0011】図3 (a)に示す本発明のセラミックスヒ ーターの成形体は、従来の成形体と同様の構造を有して おり、学化珪素等のような緻密でガスタイトな無機質の 基体1の内部に、タングステン、モリブデン等の金属材 料からなる発熱抵抗体2をスパイラル状に埋設した構造 をとっている。また、成形体の段階で、発熱抵抗体の中 心部および端部に電力供給用の金属製の端子3、4を設 けるとともに、その端部にタングステン、モリブデン等 の高密度金属材料からなる金属片5をマーカーとしては りつけている。図3(b)に示す焼成後に孔加工をした セラミックスヒーターは、さらに、発熱抵抗体2と接触 しない位置に温度測定用の熱電対をセットするための非 . 貫通孔である孔 6 およびヒーター裏面よりガスを流すた めの貫通孔7を設けている。これらの孔6および貫通孔 7は、必要に応じて必要な数だけ設けることができる。 【0012】無機質の基体1の材質は高真空中で使用す る場合、良好な脱ガス特性を得るために、基体表面に様 々な物質が吸着しにくい緻密体で、吸水率が0.01%以下 40 の材質が好ましい。また、常温から1100℃までの急速加 熱と急速冷却に耐えることのできる耐熱衝撃性が求めら れる。これらの点から、高温における強度の高いセラミ ックスである窒化珪素焼結体、サイアロン、窒化アルミ ニウム等を用いることが好ましい。さらに、基体1は、 ホットプレスまたはHIP法により焼成することが緻密 体を得る上で有効である。

【0013】図4はいずれも本発明におけるX線透過写すり真撮影時の状態を示す図であり、図4(a)に示す例は【2最適な状態を、図4(b)に示す例はあまり良くない例50 1

を示している。すなわち、図4 (a) に示す例では、基体1の発熱抵抗体2に電力を供給するための端子3および4さらにはマーカーとしての金属片5をはりつけた面を、X線光瀬11から照射されたX線を受けるX線フィルム12側にセットしたため、図4(a)に示すように、真の端子3および4間の距離D1とX線フィルム12での投影された端子3および4間の距離D2とがほぼ一致するため、X線写真に基づき孔あけ位置を求めれば誤差はまったく生じない。

【0014】図4(b)に示す例では、上配端子等が存 在する面をX線フィルム12側でない面にセットしたた め、位置Aにある端子6は中心の端子5からD1の距離 にあるにもかかわらずX線フィルム12上では中心より D 2 の距離にある位置 B に投影され、若干の誤差が生じ る。今、仮にX線フィルム12からX線光源11までの 距離xを1mとし、真の端子間距離D1を75mm、ヒ ーター高さHを15mmとすると、tanα=D2/x =D1/(x-H)の関係があり、これから数値を代入 してD2を求めると、D2=76.1mmとなる。従っ て、1、1mmの誤差が生じることとなる。仮に、外側 の端子 6 近傍で孔をあける場合、スパイラル状の発熱抵 抗体2の間隔が5mmで直径3mmの孔をあけようとす ると、1mm強孔の位置がずれれば発熱抵抗体2を切断 することとなり、図4 (a) に示した例に比べて誤差の 管理が難しくなる。

[0.015]

【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかなように、本発明によれば、焼成後のセラミックスヒーターへの孔加上をする際、セラミックスとーター毎にセラミックスとーターの発熱抵抗体が埋め込まれている基体部分のX線透過写真に基づき発熱抵抗体ので変形を焼成時のセラミックス成形時の発熱抵抗体の変形や焼成時のセラミックス基体の焼成役の実際の発熱抵抗体の位置を求めることができ、その結果、孔加工時の発熱抵抗体の切断を皆無にすることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明のセラミックスヒーターの製造方法の一例を示すフローチャートである。

0 【図2】本発明におけるX線透過写真の一例を示す図で ある。

【図3】本発明のセラミックスヒーターの成形体の一例 および成形体を孔あけ加工したセラミックスヒーターの 一例を示す図である。

【図 4】 本発明における X 線透過写真の撮影状態を示す 図である。

【図 5 】従来のセラミックスヒーターの一例の構成を示 す図である。

【符号の説明】

1 基体

6

2 発熱抵抗体

3 、 4 端子

5 金属片

1 1 X線光源

12 X 線フィルム



